NATIONAL RETRIBUTIONS-IRON vs. COTTON

It would be a singular instance of retributive justice the present civil war, which was undertaken in the interest of the cotion trade, should result not only in the loss of that trade to the South, but in securing to the North much more valuable commercial monopoly-the international iron trade. It seems, however, now certain that these two consequences of the rebellion must follow. While the blocksde of Southern ports is suspending, if not ruining the cultivation of cotton in that section, the ne cessities and effects of the war are developing rapidly, and to a vast extent, the iron manufacture of the North, which promises at no remote period to give to the loyal States of the American Union the control of the iron trade of the world. That such must be the ultimate result will be apparent to him who properly measures the importance of these two facts, viz. that the new uses and applications of iron to war purposes surgested, or whose utility has been demonstrated by this contest, must vastly increase the demand for this material; and, secondly, that we possess greater resources for its production than all the other nations of the world combined. The effects of these new uses of iron in war will not be either temporary or local, as might at first be supposed. Every new invention or improvement adopted by one country, especially of a military character, becomes necessary to and is adopted by other countries-belongs, in fact, to the civilization of the age. For instance, the vast increase of our navy, in so large a proportion of iron and iron-clad vessels, with their novel and wonderful resources of attack and defence, will be followed, as a measure of self-defence, by the propor tionate increase and reconstruction of the English, French and Spanish war marine, and ultimately of the navies of the world. So also American ingenuity is developing new uses of iron, by improvements in military engineering, as in the protection of forts by iron plating, which must soon b generally adopted, and otherwise by illustrating the great advantages of this material of construction for barracks storehouses, ship-yards, docks, marine and military hospitals, bridges, aqueducts, &c. These new improvement in and consequent new uses of iron will increase its con sumption, as it were, in a geometrical ratio, and must soon create a demand for its production which only the loyal States of the Union can supply.

The following speculations upon the future of the iro trade we extract from a paper upon the statistics and geography of the production of iron read by E S. HEWITT. Esq., before the American Geographical Society in 1856 They will be perused with a strange interest at this time

"I have been at great pains to trace the increase of the consumption of iron by the world, and to form an accurate idea of its future demands. I have called your attention to the fact that even now the resources of Great Britain have been so taxed to meet the existing demand as to increase the cost of iron, (I do not mean the price,) because the miners are driven to less favorable localities to produce the miners are driven to less favorable localities to produce the miners are driven to less favorable localities to produce the miners are driven to less favorable localities. adequate supplies of the raw material. If the production of three and a half millions of tons per annum has made each ton cost more than it did when the production was only two millions, the addition of another million must have a corresponding effect. But the world will want and must have the other million, and two of them, and three of them nave the other million, and two of them, and three of them, and unless other countries and in the supply the price will rise far above our present cost of production. It seems to be the inevitable conclusion from the facts I have just stated that this day is not far distant." " " " " If so, it decomes interesting to inquire from what quarter of the globe the surplus is to come in the main. I think that I shall be able to satisfy you that but one nation can fill the required elementary conditions, and that country is the United States.

United States.

"But abundance of iron ore does not suffice for the chesp production of iron. Mineral coal must be also abundant and easily accessible. In order to indicate the relative position of the leading nations of the globe in this coal, showing the available areas of mineral coal in each country, by which it appears that the United States stand first on the list, that out of 184.073 square respect I have copied a diagram from Taylor's great work on the list, that out of 184 073 square miles of coal area our country has 133,132, or nearly three fourths of the whole country has 133,132, or nearly three fourths of the whole amount, and sixteen times as much as Great Britain and Ireland together. It is to be observed that this coal exists in nearly every State of the Union, or where it does not exist it is readily accessible to the main deposits of iron ore in the non-bearing coal States. At the most important localities for the purpose of making iron immen e bodies of coal exist above the water level, whereas in England it has to be veined and raised from the depths of the earth.

Measuring by the coal areas, and iron ore being equally Measuring by the coal areas, and iron ore being equally abundant it is the true standard, the United States can produce fifty millions of tons per annum with as little drain upon its natural resources as Great Britain can pro-duce three and a half millions of tons."

The same author informs us that "from 1746 to 1855 the production of iron has increased seventy-fold. (It now amounts to seven millions of tons per annum.) If the same rate of increase should prevail for one hundred and fifteen years to come, the annual make would reach 490,000,000 of tons, and it is to be observed that the ratio of increase is an increasing one for each period of ten years since 1740, and not a decreasing one."

About one-half of the present product is consumed by non-producers, or by those who do not produce it, and forms the basis of the international trade. Assuming that the same relations of production and consumption shall continue, and estimating the value of iron at \$50 per ton, as pigs, bars, and plates, and every arithmetician can calculate for himself the future value of the iron trade which i about to fall into our hands. Suffice it to say that fact and figures conduct the judgment to conc startle even the imagination by their grandeur.

THE UNION ARMY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, writing from Port Royal under date of the 6th instant, states that military affairs in that department are not in the most satisfactory condition. The withdrawal of Gen. Foster (he says) produced great discontent, and Gen. Naglee and staff were to leave for the North on the 7th, having been "overslaughed" by Msj. Gen. Hunter, who had placed Gen. Ferry, of Connecticut, in command of Gen. Foster's Army Corps. Mr. FULTON further says:

The troops were much attached to Gen. Neg'ee, and when I visited the encampment, on St. Helena Island, yes-terday, his removal had just been announced. A more dis-satisfied and discontented set of men I never met with.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that Maj. Gen. Hunter is immensely unpopular with all who have white skins in this department. His attachment and devotion to the negro are so apparent and unmistakable that he has secured the general aversion of all the troops in the department. His driving off Gens Foster and Naglee has changed this aversion to utter detestation. It is not difficult to for-see that troops thus demoral zed are not in a condition for successful operations against the vindictive rebels in this neighborhood. Hopes are, however, entertained that the authorities at Washington will at once remedy the evil by restoring Gen. Foster, and perhaps superseding Genera Hunter with Gen Burnside, or some other more popular

These comments on military affairs here are made with great regret. The hopes of every loyal man in the nation are directed to this department, and its naval and mil.tar; operations. No general who cannot command the respect of his troops should be retained in command under any special ples of rank or official dignity. But, above all troops should not be deprived of officers in whom the have confidence, growing out of services in the field, and placed under control of strangers at the moment they are expecting to be led forth to battle. Such minitary freaks may do under a monarchy, but it will never work with the volunteer soldiery of a Republican Government."

All was uncertainty as to the time of the anticipated at tack on Charleston. It had been ascertained that the rebel works there are as numerous and as formidable as they ever can be, and that it would require a strong force to reduce them. Admiral Dupont was exerting himself to render the attack a success whenever it shall take place.

PROGRESS IN INDIA.

Missionaries, schoole, railroads, stesmboats, telegraph newspapers—all are rapidly multiplying in India, and har-moniously co-operating for the civilization of that vast country, which is jet destined to play an important part in the history of mankind. Twelve lines of railroad are in progress in Hindestan—two of them are to be 1,266 and 1,364 miles in length. The whole twelve are to cost about 1,364 miles in length. The whole twelve are to cost about \$277,000,000. To accomplish the work, \$200,000,000 have been subscribed in England, and nearly \$4,000,000 in India. On three of the road, 372, 330, and 211 miles, respectively, are already in operation. The schools are at present attended by about 227,000 children, of whom 100,000 are educated by the missionsries and 127,000 by the State. This is as yet but a trifle in comparison with the state, are the comparison with the state. and whose number of children who ought to be in school, and whose number is estimated by the Indis Mail at 30, 000 000 Yet the number rapidly increases, and all the in-habitants, foreign residents and natives, anticipate one of the grandest moral revolutions in their country that the world has ever seen.

The editorial correspondence of the Baltimore American contains a description of the letest attack on Fort McAllister, near Savannah, as witnessed from the deck of an nengaged steamer in the Ogcechee river. The vessels which made the assault were the Passaic, Commander Drayton, carrying one 15-inch and one 11-inch Dahlgren; the Patapsco, Commander Daniel Ammen, one 15 inch Dablgren and one 200-pound Parrett; the Nahant, Commander Downe, one 15-inch and one 11-inch Dahlgren; and three 13 inch mortar schooners. We extract from the account of the conflict the following paragraphs:

At precisely half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday morning the 3d instant, every thing being in readiness, Commande Drayton signalled to the mortar schooners, which had taken position around the point, out of range of the ene my's guns, to open fire, and in a few minutes their tremen dons projectiles were making a circuit through the air with a booming sound that fairly shook the earth They soon got the range, and their shells fell in and around the

fort with considerable precision.

After about a dozen shells were fired from the morta schooners, the Monitor fleet slowly advanced towards the fort, the Passaie taking the lead, the Patapaco and Nahaot following. Whilst the Monitors were getting in position and preparing to anchor, the rebels opened on the Passaic with sold ten-inch shot, and the position she took being it direct line with a target at which they had been practising, nearly every shot struck her. The Patapaco and Na hant took position in the rear of the Passaic, the channel being so narrow that it was utterly impossible for them to advance abreast, and the water so shallow that there was cauger of getting aground when the tide should recede The difficulty of taking the fort under such circumstances

was at once apparent.

The three Monitors, being thus arranged in line of battle, kept up a constant fire from half-past eight o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock. The enemy in the mean time were not inactive, and showed a determination to make a most vigorous defence. They concentrated their fire entirely on the Passaic, which was in the advance, only few chance shots striking the Patapaco and Nahant.

The direct firing on the fort was suspended at four clock, the Monitors falling back out of range. From o'clock, the Monitors failing back out of range. From four o'clock until eight o'clock in the evening hostilities were entirely suspended, when the mortar schooners again opened fire, and continued to occasionally throw their shells during the entire night. Every fifteen minutes a shell was brown in the direction of the fort. The purpose of this firing during the night was to distract the enemy, prevent him from repairing damages, and keep him from rest and retreshment.

The cannonading during the day had been very heavy

and its results rather unsatisfactory.

The night bombardment was kept up until daybreak

vithout any intermission, when it cessed entirely, whilst the fleet of iron-clads was preparing to move forward to a renewal of the direct assault on the works. The incessan mortar firing during the night, it was thought, had pre-vented the repair of the damage done yesterday, as well as the mounting of new guns in the place of those dismounted yesterday. But, on approaching the fort, Capt. Drayton discovered that the enemy had, during the night, repaired all damage, and that the fort was as impregnable as on the previous day. He therefore concluded to abandon at once the attempt to reduce it, the destruction of the Nashville having in reality rendered its possession a matter of littl

On ordering his vessels to retire, the enemy fired their cannons, exploded their rifles, and shouted, yelled, and cheered with an exultant vehemence that could be distinct y heard at a great distance. The abandonment of the at tack was undoubtedly a most joyful event to the rebels and of corresponding depression to us. The possession of the fort was but of little importance, but the failure to take it after so vigorous an attempt was somewhat morti-

fying.

The result of the fight was deemed as settling the ques ion that with such shallow water and the narrowness the stream the taking of an earthwork situated as Fort McAllister was an impossibility. Unless the obstructions in the river were previously removed, or the aid of a land force was given to the Monitors, they could not approac within one thousand yards of the fort, and hence, unless they could entirely destroy it with their guns, all further

they could charter a statement where the statements were useless.

The number of guns fired by the Passaic during the fight was ninety-seven, by the Patapeco seventy, and the Nabant sixty. The Monitor schooners fired about one Nabant sixty. The Monitor schooners fired about one hundred shells. The fight has proved the entire invul-nerability of the Monitors, and their ability to pass any land battery that was ever constructed, with the greates impunity, provided there should be no obstructions in the channel. A slight but harmless depression of their armor vas all the damage inflicted upon any of them.

FROM THE UNION CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican. CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, MARCH 3, 1863.

Nothing of interest has occurred here for some days Vork on both the canals progresses vigorously. The river s rising, and the weather generally unfavorable-one day raining, the next an hour or two's sunshine, and then again rain. Before ten days the army will have to leave their ent position for some place out of flood's reach, and it seems probable the spot chosen will be on the Yazoo river, near Haines' Bluffs. In regard to Vicksburg, present appearances are that it will be evacuated within four weeks, perhaps a less time. We now hold relatively the same position towards the enemy that we did, h. tat Columbus then No. 10, and afterwards at Fort Pillow. Our navy, notwithstanding the last reverse, virtually holds, as it did in each of those cases, the river, while the Union army is preparing to strike in their rear. From the first, it has een only a question of time with Gen. Grant. He works the matter cautiously and well; surely, though slowly, bringing his immense advantages to counteract the rebels' studied defence. No officer possesses more thoroughly the good will of his soldiers, or has shown clearer judgment than the General in this affair. Careful of his men, and skilful in handling them, his success here promises to be greater than any where before. Deserters state the rebels are throwing up strong works at Columbus, Georgia, and it is probable in evacuating they will retreat there. Thou-sands of negroes are known to be busily employed at that point. The principal cause that would operate immediately on the Confederate leaders, and compel them to fall back upon their old policy of evacuating, is this: We now hold every side of Vicksburg except the rear, and by that route their only hope of escape is over the Black river rail-road bridge. That is a long, high structure, easily de-stroyed, and which could not be rebuilt for months. Our srmy is almost ready to seize upon it, and thus cut off the last avenue of rebel communication. They have never ye waited for our armies to get in their rear, and will not do so this time. Vicksburg, it is apparent, will be take speedily and without a battle. At Lake Providence work on the canal progresses favorably, and the river will be le in by the last of next week We have heard nothing ye from the Yazoo river expedition. If successful, the resu will be of the greatest importance

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times. COLDWATER RIVER, (MISS.) MARCH 1, 1863.

The expedition left Moon Lake on Wednesday morning eaching the end of the pass yesterday noon, twelve miles n three days and a half. The boats are much broken in the light upper works, but not one damaged in the hull or nachinery. The most difficult portion of the trip is overcome, and it will be memorable as the grandest achievement of the war. Any one who had seen the pass before the expedition entered could never have supposed that a fleet of steamers could possibly pass through it. Soldiers and seamen were occupied at every turn, cutting down trees, clearing away rafts and drift wood, and otherwise making the channel water very deep. With a swift current and ourse terribly crooked, there was a liability of boats being dashed to pieces against trees at every turn, but all is now

We move forward again to-morrow morning. A battery is reported at the mouth of the Coldwater, twelve miles from here. Every body is anxious to see it. The health of the expedition is excellent. All are in ne spirits and confident. We get all manner of reports of rebel preparations to receive us, but they are only the

cause of laughter.

The weather is very fine in this latitude. The sun shines rather too warm during the day. The water thus far is good, and we anticipate but little trouble on this account. As the country is overflowed with recent rains it will not ecome stagnant for some weeks yet.

Lieut. Com. Smith and Gen. Ross are making arrange ments to keep communication open with the rear. promises to patrol the streams with gunboats as high up at the pass and as low down as we go if the army will fu nish transports to run between us and Helena. The ar

The expedition has advanced twenty miles since my

rangement will probably be made. COLDWATER RIVER, (MISS.) MARCH 5.

The expedition has advanced twenty miles since my last report. The country is entirely dest tute of population. Nothing of the slightest importance has occurred with us yet. We receive nothing in the way of news, either from the front or rear. We hope to reach the Tallahatchie to-morrow, when we shall begin to make better progress. The rams Lioness and Fulton have joined us. Indications are that the enemy has filled the river with timber, mostly sycamore, which, sinking, only obstructs the bottom of the channel. A great rise in the river, caused by cutting the Mississippi levee, enables boats to pass over these obstructions without the slightest trouble.

THE LATEST ATTACK ON FORT Mcallister. | Military Operations in South Carolina. | without preferring any charges against them, or giving them a chance to defend themselves against his unjust insinus-

The latest accounts from South Carolina make some allusion to the great negro forsy into the interior of the "Southern Military Department," which was prematurely announced to the New York Tribune's Hilton Head correspondence of the 19th ultimo, and which, according to that correspondence, was " to surprise the rebels with the reality of servile insurrection by the sudden appearance in arms of five thousand negroes," who were to be a liberating host that would induce the slaves to rise by thousands and sweep both rebellion and slavery out of existence where ever they moved. This great African army, it appears was composed of the regiment called the "First South Carolina Volunteers," and its point of operations was the shore of the St. Mary's river, on the southwestern extremity of Georgia. No tidings have yet been heard of its progress. The two counties within short reach of the St. Mary's river are Camden and Glynn, which contain about three thousand whites and about nine thousand slaves. The Hilton Head correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing under date of the 11th instant, makes the followng reference to this expedition:

"Col. Higginson will probably be heard from with his regiment obtaining volunteers on the main land before many days. It begins to be apparent that for inland service the negroes in some respects will be far superior to any white man. Col. Higginson has men in his regiment who are acquainted with all the country of Northern Florida and Southern Georgia. They are not surpassed in wood craft. It will be an easy matter for the First South Carolina to set one section of rebellion on fire. I do not mean an application of the torch to houses, but a general commotion among the plantation hands. The visions which are con-ured up by some among you of massacre, of blood and horror will not be real zed unless the masters begin it. I have talked with many who were formerly slaves in regard to it, and they all confirm opinions formed a year ago in Southwestern Tennessee, that the slaves will not attempt an insurrection. They will join our armies, and will fight under white officers, but will not attempt to organize rebellion against their masters unaided by us. Those who expect to see a grand uprising of all the negroes in the South at once will be disappointed; equally disappointed will those be who believe that no negroes can be organized to fight. Col. Montgomery will soon have his regiment complete. The recent order of Gen. Hunter for the enrollment of all the able-bodied negroes will give

The newspaper correspondents do not mention any new movement of the army proper, and evince much impatience at the delay in the anticipated attack on Charleston or Savannah. A letter dated at Hilton Head on the 11th instant says:

"It is with extreme regret that your correspondent does not chronicle, by the steamer about to leave for the North, the capture of either Charleston or Savannah. With still more regret will be received the tidings that the gigantic preparations for the reduction of one or both of these cities eem suddenly to have been brought to a stand still. When Gen. Hunter returned we were to be in Charleston in a formight The iron-clads came, and the work of reducing Fort Sumter was to be speedily accomplished. Foster arrived, and then we were to get away in a week at the farthest. The prophets have all been at fault Time has sped, but the expedition lags. Foster has got away, and ped, but the exp so has his staff, but the army has not. Sumter invites at-tack, but no menace has yet been made. Savannah is yet uncaptured, and things look as if the people of that city might, for some time to come, enjoy the security which a year and a half of fortifying has insured them, with none to molest them or make them afraid. I here is no knowing when a movement will be made, and there is certainly no use in guessing. The man who appoints no time for the beginning of forthcoming operations will not endanger his reputation as a prophet; but he who writes the least and nows the least is on the safest side

Another letter, addressed to the Boston Journal, and eing of the same date as the above, assigns several reasons for the delay in active operations above complained of, We copy also what this writer says:

"A week ago every body here expected that by the 10th the expedition would be in position, facing the enemy at Charleston or Savannah. Every thing indicated that the grand trial of strength was to begin this week; but there is an unexplained delay, for which various reasons are given. One is that a trial of a submarine mechanism on Saturday afternoon was so satisfactory that Admiral Du Saturday afternoon was so satisfactory that Admiral Du Pont determined not to proceed till he had procured more of them. The rebels have numerous torpedoes in Charles ton harbor, and they are not to be despised as destructive agents. They are to be feared quite as much as the rebel batteries. It the Admiral knew where they were located, the iron-clads could avoid them, but not knowing, the danger is of being thrown sky high, instead of being knocked o pieces by the shot from the shore. If they can be destroyed as our monitors advance, a great point will be gained. Another reason assigned is that the coal vessels have not arrived; another that the iron-clads are not al here. Whatever may be the reason, Admiral Du Pont does not divulge it. I have a friend here who believes in Blesse 1 are they who expect nothing, for the bestitude, they shall have it,' but having of right over wrong, I prefer to wait in hope.

The same writer, after chronicling the departure of Gen Naglee and the honors accorded to him by his officers and troops on that occasion, says:

"It is plain that we need some vigorous minds in this department. If we ever accomplish any thing of moment with the land forces, there will need to be some propelling and directing forces put into operation which do not now exist."

The Port Royal correspondent of the Associated Press farnishes the following account of the difficulties which have existed among the Generals in the department of the South. This letter is dated at Hilton Head on the 12th nstant

"Inasmuch as the dissensions of this Department have become a theme of newspaper controversy, which is pro-ducing an erroneous impression, detrimental to the expedi-tion, it is due to all concerned that a correct statement of the facts, which are gathered from official papers, should appear, in order that the responsibility may rest where it properly belongs. First, let it be understood that politics have nothing to do with the matter.

"When a movement was first commenced in this department Gen. Hunter asked the Secretary of War to allow

ment Gen. Hunter asked the Secretary of War to allow Gen. Foster to take part in it, owing to the reason that General Foster was particularly well qualified for the work, he having full and complete knowledge of the fortifications and streams in and about the point to be attacked. This request was at once granted and accepted by Gen. Foster, with the understanding that he and his forces were o be a separate command under Gen. Hunter to execute special duty, after which he (Foster) with his troops was to retire to North Carolina.

"On srriving here Gen. Foster ascertained that it would be several weeks before a movement would be made, owing to the reason that there had been no concert of action between Gen. Hunter and the pavy as to the time when the attack should be made. It appeared that it would be two months at least after the arrival of General Foster before the navy would be ready, which grieved him much, because Gen. Hunter had not apprized him of this fact before his forces left North Carolins, which would have enabled him to take Wilmington long pefore the services of his troops would be needed here here being at that time enough iron clads at Beaufort N C.) to accomplish this work with Gen. Foster's troops.

who were then ready for a movement.
"Gen. Foster remained here a few days, when he was called to Newbern to look after its defence. Soon after his departure Gen. Hunter issued an order consolidating all of the troops from North Carolina into the 10th Army Corps, to the satonishment of Foster's forces. This at corps, to the satisfactor and bitter feeling. Prior to this Gen. Foster had left Gen. Naglee in command of his forces, who entered a protest against this unexpected order.

"On hearing of this Gen. Foster at once process Washington to save his command and secure a definite un-derstanding. He succeeded in having this consolidating order of General Hunter revoked by the President, who caused written instructions to be given to Gen. Hunter, which says that 'the men and materials of Gen. Foster's command shall be kept in a condition to be returned to North Carolina at any moment after their mission has been accomplished, and the command of the same shall remain as left by their chief.'

"After the appearance of this consolidating order, Gen. Foster informed the Secretary of War that he could not, with self-respect, return to this Department. Inasmuch as Gen. Naglee had protested against this order, it was feared at Washington that he might be obnoxious to Gen. Hunter, and, in order to obviate this supposed difficulty, Adjutant General Townsend was dispatched hither to inquire into the matter, with authorily to inform General Hunter that he might release Gen. Naglee if any ill feeling

"To this Gen. Hunter responded that the best undertanding existed between himself and Gen. Naglee, and under no consideration would be part with Gen. Nagles, as he regarded him as among the ab est and most experienced officers in the army, and he was just the man he (Hunter) wanted. In addition to this, Gen. Hunter immediately wrote a letter to Gen. Nagles, which was of the most comlimentary character, urging him to remain and lend his

"Matters at this stage of the proceedings stood in a satisfa condition, and Gen. Foster's troops were appeared, knowing that Gen. Naglee, in whom they had great confidence, was to be with them as their leader. "As soon as Gen. Hunter received instructions from Washington to revoke his consolidating order, and know-ing that Gen. Foster had brought it about, he (Hunter) at once ordered Gen. Foster's staff out of this department,

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

so expressed themselves. In reply to their address Gen.

". In the effort to sustain the organization in men and

to carry out the order of the President, I am unfortu-

let me ask of you one thought during the next hour of battle, and let it be followed by a blow that shall demon-

"Gen. Ferry is now in command of Gen. Foster's force

THE REVOLT IN POLAND.

At the date of the latest accounts from England, being

o the 1st of March, the attitude of the different European

Governments on the Polish question had undergone no

change. At Paris, on the 25th ultimo, writes the corre-

"The rumors were quite coleur de rose—such as that the Emperor of Russia had written to the Emperor Napoleon offering to submit to his arbitrament both the question of Poland and the convention of Prussia. Mean-

time it is as remarkable as strange that the whole of the

Paris papers should be so energetic in their reprobation of Russia, as well as of Prussia, that the official journal itself

should continue to give correspondence about Pol nd no unfavorable to the insurgents, and that the Governmen

should tolerate, if not encourage, a public subscription fo

the Polish cause. These are things not likely to put either the Czar or his royal accomplice in good humor with

There were some attempts to get up a public manifest

tion on the Place de la Bastille, on the anniversary of the

24th of February, but it was quickly suppressed by the

In the British House of Commons on the 27th an im

portant debate took place on the affairs of Poland. It was

pened by Mr. Pope Hennessy in a strong speech in de-

unciation of the course of Russia towards Poland, and in

favor of a friendly mediation by England to secure the fu

ture independence of the Poles. He moved that Russian

defiance of treaty obligations demanded the interposition

of England. A lengthy debate ensued, in which the repre

entatives of all parties, including Lord Palmerston and

Mr. d'Israeli, condemned the policy of Russia. It was

thought desirable, however, not to embarraes the Govern-

ment with a formal resolution, but to let the unanimous

expression of opinion do its work, and the resolution was

An important debate on the attitude of Prussia had ta

ken place in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. We copy

Herr Von Sybil presented the report of the committee

appointed to inquire into the proposition that the Govern-ment should be requested to maintain neutrality in the Po-lish insurrection, and disarm fugitives from both belligerent

parties entering upon Prussian territory. Herr Von Sybi

said that the Government could only choose between la-mentable retreat and inconceivable danger. The Cham-

per should solemnly disayow the policy of the Governmen

Graff Von Eusenburg stated, in the name of the Govern

ment, that the insurgents arrested near Thorn had not been given up to Russia, but sent back across the froutier. The measures taken by the Government had contributed to lessen the insurrection. The statement that Prussian

troops had entered upon Russian territory near Gollab wa

without foundation.

Herr Von Bismark said that the Government had no

een able to state its views upon this important question

The proposition is sympathetic with the insurrection, and

the rumors current concerning the convention between Prussia and Russia are mythical. The Chamber must no

form conjectures as to the purport of the convention from the refusal of the Ministry to communicate its contents.

The convention stipulates expressly that the consent of the

respective Governments is requisite upon each occasion of Russia or Prussia troops passing their own frontiers. The Government has not concluded any stipulations with Russia to which the expressions used by Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, were applicable. Count Bernstoff was

not acquainted with the text of the convention when ques-

tioned about it by Earl Russell. The Government has nothing to retract. This will become evident as soon as

the text of the treaty shall have been made known.

Other speakers followed and the policy of the Governmen was vehemently attacked.

The debate was again resumed on the following day, the

principal speaker being Baron Vincke, who, on the whole, endorsed the Government policy, but contended that the Russians should not be allowed to pursue insurgents on

Prussian territory. He stated that Gen. Klapks was en route to join the insurgents.

The debate was further adjourned until the 28th, when

Herr Simson vehemently attacked the policy of the Gov-ernment, asking, if the re-establishment of Poland would be a misfortune for Prussis, what more ill-advised step

could be taken by the Government than to supply the Western Powers with a pretence for getting up an Euro

pean question.

Herr Von Sybil said it appeared that Count Bernstorff,

the Prussian ambassador in London, had not been made fully acquainted with the contents of the convention be-

tween Prussia and Russia. This circumstance had given

rise to a dangerous deception of Europe. Never before bad a more u justifiable game been played with the interests of the country. Herr Von Sybil concluded: "We desire to preserve the country to our King and our King

to our country."

The motion of Herr Hoverbeck and Carlowitz recou

mending neutrality in the Polish question, and asking that both Russian soldiers and Polish insurgents should be dis-

armed on entering the Prussian territory, was then put and adopted, with a slight modification of the wording by 246

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Cincinnati "Commercial" of the 16th instant

omments as follows on the recent intelligence from the

"Major General David Hunter, we regret to see, is dis-

employment of the negroes in Gen. Hunter's department in any way that they may be found most serviceable against

trouble among our troops already occasioned by the 'First South Carolina Volunteers.' If an officer can employ able-

bodied negroes on special military duty, we see no reason in the world why be should not do it. On the convary

throat pegro soldiers into association with white ones, o

terms of equality, and the officer who attempts it is guilty

of a terrible folly. In the departments of Gen. Rosecrans and Grant there are thousands of negroes who are doing

and Grant there are thousands of negroes who are doing the country good service, and there is no trouble with the soldiers about them. With a little common sense in Gen. Hunter's department, equally favorable results may be reached. The President, we are confident, will perceive the necessity that Gen. Hunter should change his policy or be superseded. Some one is wanted in his place with capacity sufficient to make the negro element effective with

Department of the South :

strate that my influence still lingers with you.'

spondent of the London Times:

police, and no arrests were made.

consequently withdrawn.

the following sketch of it:

PARIS, FEBRUARY 24, 1863. us. No one believes that they attempted to incite mutiny, or to cause any dissatisfaction among the troops. Gen. Potter, who is chief of Gen. Foster's staff, is one of the most reserved and accomplished gentlemen in the country, and would scorn an unbecoming act, and would never allow the members of the staff to by themselves lia-The affairs of Prussia and Poland have momentarily di erted the attention of Europe from those of America. We have had a complete panie at the Bourse, and a fall of one per cent. in the jublic stocks, chiefly owing to the con ble to such a suspicion.

"Seeing that the new troops could not be retained her vention entered into by Frederic William, of Pruseis, with the Emperor of Russis, to aid the latter in carrying out permanently, Gen. Hunter decided to break up the com-mand of Gen. Foster's forces, 'as left by their chief,' lak-ing the chief command of the same from Gen. Naglee and his measures to suppress the insurrection in Russian Poland. The feeling is so strong here that it is impossible to giving him command of only one-half of Gen. Foster's forces. To this Gen. Naglee sgain entered a respectful protest, claiming that it was against the President's instructions, and also against Gen. Foster's wishes, and that say what consequences it may lead to. The Emperor seems anxious to embrace the opportunity of some new intervention which shall be more popular than that began, structions, and also against Gen. Foster's wishes, and that it was his duty to enter the protest, although he would serve his country in any capacity in which Gen. Hunter might place him.

"To this protest Gen. Hunter took umbrage, and at once releved Gen. Naglee, ordering him to report to New York. The order of Gen. Hunter releving Gen. Naglee is regarded as a most unfortunate one by the troops, who, in the absence of the Poster regarded him as one of the but far from ended, in Mexico, and which shall help to re trieve the prestige which that untoward affair has lost him. The report was prevalent yesterday that a French despatch had left for Berlin, pointing out to the King the risk he was running of opening out anew the entire Polish is regarded as a most unfortunate one by the troops, who, in the absence of Gen. Foster, regarded him as one of the leading spirits of the expedition, he (Naglee) being a West Point General, whose career has been a most brilliant one, and who had more experience in the field than any other officer in this department, having been wounded five times and had eight horses shot under him, and never yet was defeated. It is universally regretted that an efficer of such valuable experience and known bravery should be taken from his command, who are devotedly attached to him, at a time when such important results are pending.

"The departure of Gen. Naglee from here, who is ordered to report to New York by Gen. Hunter, is the cause of universal regret among Gen. Foster's troops, the officers of which waited upon him in a bedy, on the 9th instant, and so expressed themselves. In reply to their address Gen. question; and this morning the Patrie asserts that such a lespatch has actually been written and forwarded by M. Drouyn de L'Huys by the Emperor's orders. On the other hand, the Prussian Parliament is just about to protest against the policy of the King and his ministers, who will

the other at home. The question is, will they yield to circumstances? And, looking at the characters both of the King and his minister, M. de Bismark, few persons seem to think that there is much chance of their doing so. The money market is further complicated at this moment by the prospect of a loan of seven hundred millions of france about to be raised by the Italian Government. There has been a great fall in the securities of the French

thus be placed between two fires-one from abroad and

There has been a great fail in the securities of the French and Spanish credits mobiliers in consequence.

But American affairs are by no means forgotten on account of this commotion nearer home. The last news has been received with great intrest. The hopes which certainly begin to be entertained here of a termination of the conflict have been further raised by the sunouncement that the Emperor's proposals "have not been received with disfavor;" and, secondly, a great importance seems to be attached to the manifestation in favor of peace made by the State Legislature of Illinois. I heard a well known Senstor, much in the confidence of the Emperor, speak of this materials as they were brought from North Carolius, and as left with me by Gen. Foster, I was forced into a difference with Gen. Hunter, and my appeal to the President of the United States was sustained by him. In the effort nate'y again resisted by Gen. Hunter, and I am again forced to appeal to the President. But not until now did I know how far I was sustained by those with whom I State Legislature of Ilinois. I heard a well known Senstor, much in the confidence of the Emperor, speak of this incident the other day as though it had created a deep impression in a high quarter. The Moniteur also notices it in a very marked manner, with the observation that "the demonstration is more remarkable because Illinois is Mr. Lincoln's State and the centre of his popularity." The official journal also publishes at great length the speech of Mr. Conway in Congress, "as a further proof of the growing suppopularity of the war." It also gives a report of Mr. McDougall's motion in the Senate respecting the Mexican expedition, with the article from the World on the same event, which endeavors to prove that in any case, whether a senaration have been so intimately connected. Our introduction was in the swamps before Yorktown, and a friendly feeling sprung up after our trials at Bottom's Bridge and the Chickahominy. But the blood and battle of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks made us sworn friends. Though absent, let me ask of you one thought during the seven though the seven thought during the seven the seven thought during the seven the seven thought during the seven the sev endeavors to prove that in any case, whether a separation takes place or not, it is to the advantage of the United States that Mexico be pacified and consolidated. I notice States that Mexico be pacified and consolidated. I notice the above contents of the Mon teur chiefly to show how much the Imperial Government continues to occupy itself with American affairs, and that its expectations tend gen-

erally to the prospect of a solution.

The Emperor and Empress show themselves much in public just now. The weather is remarkably fine for so early in the season, and has tempted the Empress to resume her habit of appearing on horseback. The other day she rode in the Bois de Boulogne for two hours at the time when it was most crowded The court cavalcade made quite a sensation when it appeared, composed, besides the Emperor and Empress, of a large body of ladies and gentlemen, all superbly mounted on the Emperor's stud. The Empress rides gracefully, and looked extremely well in a dark habit and low-crowned hat, with plume of white feathers.

A very gay wedding took place last week at the British Embassy, on the occasion of the marriage of the youngest daughter of Lord Cowley, Lady Sophia Wellesley, to the eldest son of Earl Hardwicke. The Hon. Mr. Dayton with Mrs. and Miss Dayton, were present and signed the marriage register. A better tone and feeling is once more springing up between American and British residents in Paris, both in official and unofficial circles, and a disposition to remember all that ought to bind their two nations together, instead of what has of late so unhappily estranged and exaspera ed them

PARIS, FEBRUARY 27, 1863. Any latent hopes which might have been cherished by any person that the propositions of the French Govern ment for the re establishment of peace in America would be favorably received at Washington have been entirely annihilated by a note in this morning's Moniteur. The offi cial journal publishes what it terms a résume of the reply received to its last overtures, and the result is, it appears a civil but very peremptory refusal to accede to the projects of the Emperor.

That the reply of the Cabinet of Washington, which greets our eyes this morning in the columns of the Moniteur, wil creste considerable dissppointment you must be prepared to expect; but that any thing further will come out of it I neither believe myself, nor do I think you need be under any serious apprepensions. The feeling which I noticed circles, and generally among the French people, viz. that the conflict was coming to an end of itself, will, whether such a view be correct or otherwise, contribute greatly to check all further action, and induce both people and Gov ernment in France to abide the issue with patience. The note in the Moniteur is unaccompanied by any word of comment; but there can be little doubt that the Government has drawn very different conclusions from these on which Mr. Seward bases his rejection of the French

proposals. I can see that the letter of the Emperor to Gen. Forey, respecting the ultimate object and design of the Mexican expedition, has produced an unfavorable effect in American official quarters here, and has rendered diplomatic intercourse somewhat less pleasant and friendly than it has hitherto been. Fortunately, however, for American affairs, both the French Emperor and Europe generally are just now very much taken up with their own. The Polish insurrection is highly popular in France, and commands universal sympathy, thereby rendering the personal entente existing between Napoleon and the Czar much more delieste. The commotion caused by the incid at of the Russo-Prussian convention has, however, very much subsided. The act itself is considered now to be much less important than was at first supposed, and moreover it appears very doubtful whether even the stipulations agreed to respect ing the passage of the Prussian frontiers by Russians with-out being disarmed will ever be carried out.

Our money market has resumed its calm, and securities are recovering the value they had lost.

THE UNIONISTS OF NORTH ALABAMA.

A letter from Florence to the Mobile Register says that Wayne county is full of renegados, styling themselves Union men, joined by deserters from the Southern army. They have become more formidable than ever before. Major Baxter, commanding a battalion of scouts, learning recently of the mustering place of these renegades, distant from Florence only five miles in the mountains, he prepared a surprise, and found sixty-eight of them organiz ng a company, of which he captured forty, with a stand of colors fife, drum, and some arms. The leaders were imprisoned, and a portion of the members sent to General White; the residue were released on taking the oath. The white; the residue were released on taking the oath. The ringleader of the party seized a gun from the hands of the guard, shot and killed him, and attempted his escape, but, after a desperate resistance, was retaken and hung. Lust week Major Baxter went into the same vicinity and remajord all night at the house of a man whom he supposed true to the cause, but was betrayed and gobbled up by ten well armed renegades. While carrying him off, intelligence reached them that Baxter's men had arrived at the house and threatened to lay waste the whole neighborhood unless he was released, which was done. Large bands of these traitors infest Wayne and the adjoining counties, and murder every Confederate soldier that crosses their track.

STATE RIGHTS IN DELAWARE.

playing his want of some of the qualities essential to success in the government of a great, department and the organization of a great army. We have no objection to the Gov. CANNON, of Delaware, has issued a proclamation, declaring the provisions of the act of the Legislature to the enemy, but we do very seriously object to using them against ourselves, as Gen. Hunter is practically doing. All the negroes in South Carolina in arms or in our trenches, with spades or muskets, would not compensate us for the prevent illegal arrests as "at variance with the interests of the State, calculated to lessen the estimation in which her people are held as faithful to the Government of the United States, to embolden those who sympathize with the rebellion, and to discourage loyal men from the performance of their duty in discovering and thwarting the designs of the emissaries of treason." He, therefore, enjoins upon all good people of Delaware that "they hold true allegiance to the Government of the United States as paramount to the State of Delaware, and that they obey the constituted authorities thereof before the Legislature of the State of Delaware, or any human authority whatsoever." He says he will hold harmless from the statutes aforesaid all persons who fairly communicate information of disloyal acts or who assist in thwarting rebellion. The Governor thinks that the General Government has rights as well as the States and he is not disposed to let the assumed rights of the latter destroy the very foundation of good Government-equal political rights.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Memphie Bulletin of the 13th instant announces an arrival from the Mississippi fleet of the preceding day by which it was put in possession of some interesting intelligence relative to the operations of the Union forces against Vicksburg. We extract the following:

" On Saturday, the 7th instant, the embankment at the nouth of the canal opposite Vicksburg gave way, and the water, which was fourteen feet above it, poured through at a furious rate. This of course prevents further operations by land. The dredge boats, however, had got to work, and they were performing finely. Each of them cleans out sixty square yards an hour, and makes a leves as it goes. The stumps were being removed by operators on the dredge boats, and it is anticipated that in a short time the canal will be perfect and complete. The peninsula below the canal was flooded from the high water, and fears are indulged that the levee above, which has recently given indications of breakage, may give way, which would flood the present camping grounds of our troops. To prevent such a consummation a large force is at work on the levee, and with every possible indication of success.

"It was reported on Monday, (the 9th,) and generally believed, that Com. Porter had received information of the success of the Ynzoo Pass expedition, as far as it had gone. Yazoo Ci y, it was stated, had been captured, and the rebel fleet had been attacked somewhere between Yazoo City and Haines' Bluff, and either captured or destroyed. So confident were our forces of the fact that it was stated that Com. Porter was momentarily looking for friendly signals from our forces from Haines' Bluff. At Lake Providence and at Helena on Thursday (the 12th) those in position to know the facts confirmed the reported fail of Yaz o City, and the destruction of the enemy's fleet, but the particulars of the affair were not fully

"The rebels, consisting of two companies, had succeed ed in cutting the levee at a point between Grand Lake and Lake Providence, and the water was pouring over and flooding the country for miles. The object of this move on the part of the rebels was to so flood the country as to prevent our forces from operating successfully on the little creek or slough between Laks Providence and Bayou Macon. This s'ough is very narrow, and is filled with stumps and other obstructions, which our forces are attempting to remove; and the rebe's thought they could defeat the whole scheme by cutting the levee, which they have now done for a space of about one hundred and fifty yards. The effect, thus far, has been to induce a rise of three feet in the slough, but still our men are at work, and if all other means fail, the dredge boats can be used anncessfully, as at Vicksburg. Thus the responsibility of flooding the country and destroying millions of property will rest, not upon the Federal army, but upon the rebels themselves.

"The health of our troops, which was seriously impaired at one time, is rapidly improving, and matters before Vicksburg are dai'y growing brighter and brighter."

The latest accounts from near Vicksburg are to Tuesday, the 9th instant. The report of the capture of Yazoo city could not be traced to any reliable source, nor was such a speedy success anticipated. The river had risen so high that Gen. McClernand's troops had been compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above Vicksburg. The levee was broken in several places. The gunboats, it was reported, bad arrived above Haines' B'uff, and were about to commence an attack. It is nine miles from Vicksburg. The fleet below Helena, having on board Quinby's division, were waiting for forty stern-wheelers and small side-wheel steamers to carry them through Yazoo Pass, the steamers on which they had embarked being too large.

The steamer Emma, from the Coldwater river, arrived at Cairo on the 14th instant with two hundred negroes. This boat had great difficulty in coming through Yazoo Pass. The branches of trees that projected from each side of the stream tore away both wheel-houses, crushed in the cabin, and rendered the boat almost a floating wreck. Other transports, being smaller, were more successful in getting through. The Emma left the expedition on the 4th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch of March 13. The prisoners captured by Captain Mosby, of Fitzbugh

The prisoners captured by Captain Mosby, of Frienugh Lee's command, arrived by the Central cars on Wednes-day night. Included in the number (the whole amounting to twenty-nine) were E. H. Stoughton, Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, Casey's Division; A. Barker, Cap-tain of Co. L., Fith New York Cavalry; Robert Well-land tolograph operator; R. Wardang, an America B. ron; P. Pratt, a private in Co. F, Sixteenth Vermont, and an orderly for Gen. Stoughton.

The prisoners were taken in custody on the night of

March 9th, near Fairfax Court House, by Captain Mosby and his command, whose daring and intrepidity in making a successful raid within a few hundred yards of the camp grounds of two abolition brigades, and carrying off, without damage to themselves, the general commanding one of them, deserves the highest praise. Most of the twenty-nine men captured, including Gen. Stoughton, an aristo-cratic specimen of Yankee manhood, with a profusion of gold lace on his coat, were surprised in bed, and were herefore meapable of offering any resistance, had they been so inclined.

Stoughten occupied for his headquarters a spacious dwelling a few bundred yards from Fairfax Court House and deemed himself perfectly secure. When his midnight and deemed himself perfectly secure. When his midoight slumbers were interrupted by Capt. Mosby, who entered his room and desired him to get up, he deemed him one of his own men on a frolic, and angrily replied that if he did not clear out he would order him under arrest for an insult to his commanding general. Mosby asked Stoughton if he knew "Mosby, of Lee's Cavalry." "Yes," replied the irate Yankee; "have you caught the — of a — ?" "No," replied Mosby, "we haven't, but he has caught you, so get up and prepare for a ride." The Yankee General soon had a realizing sense of the surroundings, and prepared to do as Mosby commanded. He was careful to dress himself for the jourcey, but he and all the others complain that time was not allowed them to saddle the horses, and they were compelled to ride twenty five miles on the bare that time was not allowed them to saddle the norses, and they were compelled to ride twenty five miles on the bare backs of ind flerent steeds, surrounded by Confederate dragoons, over not the smoothest road known. When the party arrived in Richmond on Wednesday, the twenty five privates were taken to the Libby prison,

but all the persons above named were allowed to retire to the Ballard House for the night. The fact of their being there being made known to the commander of the Libby prison at a late hour in the night, they were re-moved from there, much against their will, and placed in moved from there, much against their the Libby prison with their cemrades.

FORGED SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of March 18. William H. Kern, an ex-Provost Marshal of Philadelphia, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Heszlitt, on the charge of procuring fraudulent ducharges for soldiers. Capt. J. R. Freas, Assistant Adjutant General, was sworn, and produced letters from the commanding officer of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Hall, enclosing what purported to be an official notice of the discharge of Corporate ported to be an official notice of the discharge of Corporal Beverly Cope, of company D of that regiment, who had procur d a furlough a short time previously for the term of eleven days.

From the irregular manner in which the blanks were From the irregular manner in which the blanks were filled, and from private letters directed to him by a comrade, advising him to get a furlough, and stating that when he arrived home the matter of getting discharged could be easily arranged, suspicion was aroused, and the whole matter was referred to Capt. Freas for investigation. Blanks had been procured from Gen. Montgomery's office, and signatures had been pronounced forgeries. The handwriting could not be identified, but the official envelope was in the writing of Edward Young, employed as clerk in the office of the military commandant of this post. Young admitted the facts to Capt. Freas, and stated that he had sent several notes furnished to him by William H. Kern. He said these notes were handed to him by Kern to oblige a friend.

to oblige a friend. Beverly Cope was placed on the stand and testified that he came home on a furlough, and not being in sound health desired to be discharged. He was directed to apply to Kern, and went to meet him at the corner of Tenth and Locust streets. From there he went to the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets and met kd. Young, who told him to meet Kern there next day. The witness met Kern on the 28th of February, and told him of his desire to be discharged, when he was informed by Kern that the matter could be arranged, and that he wou'd get his discharge for the sum of fifty dollars, and told him (Cope) to meet

him there in one hour.

This was done, the bogus discharge was furnished, and the fifty dollars was paid to the defendant.

At this stage of the hearing Kern was held to bail in \$2,000, to appear before Commissioner Hearlitt on Thursday next, for a further hearing.

Col. Cisnola, the distinguished commander of the Fourth New York Cavalry, who was broken not long since through an entire misapprehension of the facts, has been real to his regiment and rank.